TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1901.

o to foreign countries added.

THE SUN. New York City.

Elecque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, an

By our friends who report us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must be all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Law and the Ballot Box.

The talk about holding a special see of the Legislature in consequence the latest revelations of Tammany's corrupt intimacy with Vice is nonsense of the lightest description. The exact er of the evidence already sered is known to the District Attorney. He knows how far it reaches and whom it hits; and the District Attorney likewise knows his duty.

There are two things that the Legis-lature could do in dealing with the situ-ation in its broader aspects. One is to estore the undivided responsibility for lice administration to the quarter where it belongs, namely, to put it equarely again upon the Mayor who apnte the man at the head of the police That might be desirable, but we do not suppose it is what is contemplated by se who want an extra session.

The other thing that the Legislature could do is to go yet further than at present in the direction of the removal of responsibility for the police from the sipal Government and its concentration at Albany in the Executive Department of the State Government.

There is a much simpler and safer and more effective remedy: Convict and punish the guilty now, and turn Tammany out in November, head and heels.

The Success of the Buffalo Fair.

The Chicago Fair opened on May 1 1893. From that date until Aug. 1, the first three months, the total number of admissions was 7,505,463. The Fair closed on Oct. 30 with a total of 27,539,521 admissions, of which 6,059,380 were free.

The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition opened on May 1 and had during the first three months, to Aug. 1, 2,724,908 admissions, or more than one-third as many as Chicago for the corresponding period The Pan-American closes on Oct. 31, and estimates of the probable total attendance vary considerably.

The total attendance at Chicago, popularly estimated at 50,000,000 when the Government appropriation was made, was over 2.,000,000. The estimated attendance of the Paris Exposition of 1900 was 40,000,000; actually it was 50,000,000. In 1878, the attendance at the Paris Exposition was 16,000,000. In 1889 it was 26,000,000. The attendance at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, concerning which estimates varied from 5.000,000 to 15,000,000, was actually 9,910,966. If the attendance at Buffalo continues at a gratifying rate of increase, the original estimate of 15,000,000 for the Pan-American for six months may possibly be

The general opinion in Buffalo is that the whole attendance will not fall short of that number. There are "15,000,000 clubs" in Buffalo, as there have been "2,000,000 clubs" in Chicago, based on expectations of the census returns for that city's population.

During the latter days of the Chicago Fair, the effects of the commercial panic of that year diminished the attendance of vilitors far below expectations, but Buffalo is not likely to suffer from any such cause. Her great Fair is a success.

The Isthmus and International Trade.

It is a significant fact that RECLUS. in his great Universal Geography, discusses the Isthmus of Panama in his second volume on North America, though, politically, two-thirds of that isthmus is part of a South American State. In the eighty-six pages he devotes to Colombia the city of Panama is mentioned only incidentally and Colon not at all, full treatment of these towns, of the railroad joining them, and of the canal project being given in that part of the Geography which relates to North

This arrangement of topics, geo graphically and logically correct, illustrates the complete isolation of the Isthmus from all the interests of Colombia except those which are political. Colon and Panama have practically no trade with any of the other Atlantic or Pacific ports of the State. Colombia derives little or no commercial advantage from them. The State receives no revenue from the immense amount of commodities that pass through them. They are simply forwarding Middle West and in all the States north stations for the commerce, duty free, of other nations. A parallel cannot be average. found elsewhere for such relations as exist between Colon and Panama and the State to which they belong.

The inhabitants of these ports pay taxes to Colombia. They help to elect estimated that the total potato crop of \$1.50 to \$3.50 a crate. Growers could disthe Government and to pass the laws. They suffer from the frequently recur- 100,000,000 bushels, or about one-half the ring revolutions whenever the Isthmus | quantity of other years. Of course those is the scene of strife. Otherwise they are figures represent all the domestic not at all affected by the material con- potatoes that will be available for export dition of Colombia. The port of Mar- and home consumption. acaibo in Venezuela is far more im- Persons who in the past have heard portant for Colombian trade than Colon reports similar to these regarding a and there is money in cantaloupes at \$1 or Panama, because much of the coffee scarcity of potatoes may be incline to of Santander, the staple export of the discredit those now current; but the country, is sent eastward to Maracaibo prices quoted for the staple in several for shipment to Europe and North Amer- cities of the Union tend to show that ica. The rest of the coffee, the tobacco the foregoing statements are, at least, and the cacao that comprise almost approximately correct. In a single day the whole of Colombia's exports never of last week the price of potatoes in touch the Isthmus, but find outlets Providence jumped from \$3 to \$3.75 per plenty of ready capital and good conthrough Sabanilla and Cartagena. None | barrel as the result of a large purchase of the foodstuffs, textiles, iron and steel by dealers in Massachusetts, where the \$25,000 in two weeks. There are many goods that the Unite | States of Colom- price per barrel had reached \$6. On the persons in Georgia who have caught the bia buy from other nations are landed day following this deal potatoes sold in at Colon or Panama, except the imports | Rhode Island at \$4.50 a barrel and \$1.60

for local consumption.

condition of Colombia. It was in its heyday when it commanded the metal trade of Peru and Chili, and thousands of mules were employed to carry ores and gold dust across the lsthmus; but it was almost abandoned when it lost this trade. New life and energy came during the rush of miners to California. When the overland routes in this country were built Panama again became dull and stagnant. The employment of 25,000 men to dig the Panama Canal brought another period of revival, only to be followed by another decline whe DE LESSEPS'S project collapsed.

Panama and Colon are thus in touch with their country at scarcely any point except that they share its misfortunes They are simply forwarders for international commerce at the narrowest land passage between the two greatest oceans. The petty quarrels of hostile political factions cannot be permitted to block this commercial highway. It matters little to Colombia whether free passage across the Isthmus is maintained or not, but it matters a great deal to the world at large and particularly to the United States, which reopened the blockaded route in the revolution of 1885 and will take similar action new if it becomes necessary.

Francesco Crispi.

Italy has lost a man of gentus, who came near being a great statesman, in FRANCESCO CRISPI. He rendered notable service to his country in 1848, in 1860, and especially in the years of his Parliamentary power, whether in office or in opposition. Despite his failings, ignoble though they were, his countrymen were sure that, to the end, his intentions and his endeavors were directed to the greatest good of Italy. For that they forgave him much.

He came into power in the trying days when Italy was shaken roughly from her noble dreams to a perception of the realities of life; when it was brought home to her that the attainment of unity and independence did not bring with it immediately and without cost the advantages and improvements of civilization from which the country had been so long debarred. The neglect of centuries could not be made up in a day. The railroads, the public works, the education, from primary school to university, that the new nation demanded; the army and navy needed for its defence, had to be paid for, and it was in the years of CRISPI's greatest power that the burden of debt was first felt in all its seriousness.

History will make allowance for great talents wasted in devising expedients to enable a nation that is living far beyond its means to keep on its feet, and for diplomatic genius expended on the petty politics entailed by a Parliamentary system never suited to the nature of the Italian people. It may remember mercifully, too, that habits of intrigue were engendered of necessity by long years of revolutionary agitation against iespotic Governments and that centuries of corruption under the Bourbons and earlier tyrants might render it difficult for a Sicilian to grasp the purer ideals of northern Italy. There can be no doubt, however, that CRISPI's corrupt political methods and the connection of Government officials with financial frauds have done great harm to Italy.

As to his foreign policy history will have to decide. Italy's share in the Triple Alliance has without doubt given her a place in Europe's councils that she never would have obtained otherwise. Whether she can stand the cost of the enormous armament it involves, and whether she would not have been more prosperous and more happy in a less ambitious part, may well be asked. The Abyssinian scheme, to colonize Italians in a healthy land not far from home, seemed statesmanlike and unobjectionable. Unfortunately, Italy had not the strength to make the conquest and had the hard luck to be the first of European nations to experience the results of arming uncivilized tribes with modern firearms. Her usual misfortune of knowing the right thing to wish for without the power to do.

For good or for evil, CRISPI has left his mark on Italian history. His countrymen have chosen to look on him as one of the unifiers of Italy, as the man who tried to push Italy forward, and have admired the wonderful vital power that preserved his mental and physical faculties undiminished to his eightieth year. For them a man may sin much if only he loves Italy.

The Poor Potato Crop.

If the reports from various parts of the United States, notably from New England and the South, are trustworthy, the people of this country may soon have to economize in the use of potatoes or pay extravagant prices for them. It is alleged that the southern potato crop this year is a failure, that the western vield is poor, and that throughout the of Maryland the crop is much below the

Indeed, of all the States prominent as potato growers, Maryland appears to be the only one expected to maintain its average of former years. It has been the country for 1901 will not yield over

a bushel. The checkered history of Panama

The market for this vegetable has mer for cantaloupes as well as for peaches, but if the Georgia enthusiasts do not curb have had nothing to do with the material | places. In New York the wholesale | their ardor of exaggeration they may expect | and teachers, with more humanity than in the past.

price per barrel for Long Island potatoes ranges from \$3 to \$4, with a strong tendency upward; in Chicago and Cleveland it is from \$3.50 to \$4; in Pittsburg from \$4.50 to \$4.75, while the prevailing quotations just now in and about Buffalo are such as almost to incline intending visitors at the Exposition to carry a limited supply of potatoes with them for per-

The only explanation of the shortage given thus far is that the weather conditions throughout the regions where the yield is most affected have been unfavorable to a good crop. These adverse conditions appear to have extended over a vast area, which includes not only a large section of the United States, but also parts of Canada which, hitherto, have produced this vegetable in abundance. Briefly, excessive heat and not enough rain when needed seem to have put the crop in a bad way; and, strangely enough, no blame whatever has fallen on the potato bug, despite the fact that for several weeks past that little fellow has been extremely active.

It is possible therefore, that, instead of exporting large quantities of potatoes, as in former years, we shall be forced to seek foreign markets for enough of the article to supply our own tables. The reports of this year's crop in Ireland are exceedingly encouraging, and if Pommes de terre irlandaises" is inscribed generally on our menus before snow flies, no one need be surprised.

The Forgery of the Name of Mrs. Fay Peirce.

We print gladly, in another column of this page, a denial by Mrs. FAY PRINCE that she was the author of a letter published in THE SUN yesterday and purporting to be signed by her.

The purpose of the forger, who would probably call himself or herself a practical joker merely, was evidently to reduce to an absurdity the argument of Mrs. PEIRCE in a genuine letter from her printed by us on the 9th of last month; but it was an infamous proceeding and we are outraged that this paper was used to abet it.

Mrs. PEIRCE, in her letter printed on July 9, used this language concerning the Southern lynching of negroes accused of assault on women:

" For my part, I thank Gop every tim and by so avenging continues to protect Southern womantood. I blush for the deadent Europeanism of the Northern press and pulpit which insists that these revoltin tragedies must be settled in court, and espise as the most utter cowards and traitors n the country the Southern Governors and Sheriffs who, to win the approval of this decadent Northern manhood, shoot down he avengers who are trying to uphold the standards of the white American race. outhern womanhood had the proper spirit n this matter it would hold mass meetings and boycott the families of such Governor and Sheriffs until they were compelled to move to the North."

We entitled this letter of Mrs. PEIRCE The Law and Private Vengeance, and the above language certainly justifice the title, for by the law of no State is such a proceeding as she advocates provided for or tolerated. When, therefore, she now objects to the title as an imputation that my demand is for vengeance," we cannot see any justification for her complaint.

She is amply justified, however, forged her name in the letter printed by us yesterday. Since logically her argument of July 9 could be carried to the extreme to which it was pushed in that spurious letter, we were deceived by the adroit swindler, to our great regret.

The United Labor League of Philadelphia lives in an atmosphere of stern and lofty thought. Sunday the League passed resolution demanding that the Federal Government take hold of the property of the United States Steel Company and turn it over to the workmen. Another resolution asks President SHAFFER and President COMPERS to direct Mr. McKINLEY to call a special session of Congress for the purpose of passing the necessary legislation for Government ownership of the steel properties in question. The United Labor League of Philadelphia believes in quick work and thorough.

There will be no great excitement in the Virginia Democratic State Convention which meets in Norfolk to-morrow. The candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor have already been selected, after a rattling canvass in which the machine was drubbed soundly and with ease. The two Senators in Congress from Virginia were on the losing side. Both of them, Martin who never makes a speech, and DANIEL who always makes a speech, will be in the convention. Two eminent scalps in the belts of the young Democratic braves. Will DANIEL make his own funeral oration?

A new type of romancer, the cantaloupe Munchausen, has appeared in Georgia. While some other fruits, many vegetables, and nearly all cereals have suffered from the partial drought, the cantaloupe growers of Georgia declare that they have increased their bank accounts thousands of dollars from the crop this year. One farmer living in Albany marketed from a 200-acre field a crop of Rocky Ford cantaloupes that brought him \$18,000. The expense of cultivating and marketing this crop he pute at \$6,000, leaving him \$12,000 ahead. Other persons with smaller plantings have done quite as well proportionately. One young man planted a thirty-acre patch near Albany and up to date he has marketed about 1,500 crates at prices ranging from pose of their crop at good prices in their fields without having to take chances with the railroads and commission men, such was the demand. But those who shipped to reliable commission houses on consignment " struck it rich," receiving for their crop not less than \$4 a crate. A refrigerating car holds 400 crates, \$1,600 a car, a crate. A car that brings \$1,600 nets the grower more than \$1,000. The speculators have made huge profits, too. Buying from the growers at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per crate, they have shipped to the northern and eastern markets and sold for \$4 and \$4.50, thus making large profits at small risk. One New York man, with nections, is said to have cleared about cantaloupe fever " and it is predicted that the acreage in one county next spring will be ten times what it is now.

Undoubtedly 1901 has been a good sum-

to have their statements discredited as turally as are the annual apprel of the Delaware fruit growers, whose crop fails " every year-and increases every

THE BACHELOR APARTMENT.

vear, too.

Its Doubtful Status Under the Prese

Building Laws. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You editorial in yesterday's paper, under the caption "Growth of Hotels and Apartment Houses," fails to explain the real reason for the recent increase in the number of hotels, as shown in the records of the Department of Buildings. The reasons fo this condition are entirely legal. Part 3. Section 9 of the Building Code, which has been in force since December, 1899, defines an apartment house "to mean and include every building which shall be intended or designed for, or used as, the house or residence of three or more familles, living independently of each other, and in which every such family or house hold shall have provided for it a kitcher set bath tub and water closet separate and apart from one another."

Under Section 10 of the same chapter, hotel is defined as a structure harboring residents or guests under certain conditions and having "a general public dining room or café or both.

The new Tenement House Act has supe seded the Code, as far as it refers to apart-ments, but the definition in the new act re-

without public dining rooms could be con structed non-fireproof to the height of seventy-five feet, or seven stories, covering 75 per cent. of the lot. Under the new act, the legal limit of height for non-fireproof structures is five stories, except upon lots over forty feet wide, when they may be built six stories, and 70 per cent. is the limit of the lot allowed to be covered. nit of the lot allowed to be covered.

The Building Code has never recognized the existence of the The Building Code has never actually recognized the existence of the bachelor apartment, and the Department of Buildings rules that they are apartments, notwithstanding that they contain no "separate kitchens" as called for in the definitions queted. As the dining room was usually omitted in the smaller houses, they could not be classed as hotels. During the past two years under the Code, a very large number of these houses have been erected seven stories high, non-fireproof without a public dining room.

a public dining room.

A continuance of this ruling under the
Tenement House Act restricts the builder
of the bachelor apartment to five or six
stories if built non-fireproof and to 70 per cent, of his lot area.

As most buildings of this character are required to be over six stories in order to required to be over six stories in order to make them paying properties, the investor finds it more profitable to class his building as a hotel and put in a dining room, and as he is compelled to build fireproof, it is proportionally cheaper to add a number of stories to the height. Hence the growth in the number of new buildings classed as bettels.

The tenement house is a condition as well as a structure, and I do not believe that the Tenement House Commission intended. in framing the present excellent law, it cover the bachelor apartment house. Certainly their definition does not do so.

The Municipal Assembly has power under the Charter to revise the Building Code

der the Charter to revise the Building Code, and in justice to a large class of investors in New York real estate, the Assembly should at once do so, so as to make its provisions consistent with the present tenement laws; and they should at the same time recognize the bachelor apartment and provide for its erection under the regulations approximately the same as were applied to apartments prior to the passage of the Tenement Act. the Tenement Act.
At present an architect is absolutely a

sea in attempting to advise his client as to the law in reference to this large and growing class of buildings. He is entitled to relief.

CHARLES H. ISRAELS. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

Mrs. Fay Petree's Name Forged.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 at bocked beyond expression at finding in THE Sun of this morning a letter over my signaher indignation against the person who ture containing sentiments so brutal and suggestions so gross as to be by me or any other public print, but almost unthinkable

THE SUN has been grossly deceived. The letter in question so misrepresents me and my opinions as to amount to defamation of character, and I must request the immediate insertion of this disclaimer by both the morning and the evening editions of THE SUN as well as by any other publication - should such there be that may quote or comment upon it before this denial can see the light.

I have been preparing a careful statemen of my exact position on this terrible question of assault and its penalty, one which seemed to me due to myself on account of THE n's practical imputation that my demand is for "vengeance." It is nearly finished and I trust will be printed with my own, and not, as was my letter of July 4, with THE SUN'S MELUSINA FAY PEIRCE. heading. NEW YORK, Aug. 12

The Problem of the Ages. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps nothing has ever been done so radically oposed to the established theories of economics as Mr. Andrew Carnegie proposes doing with

is immense private fortune. A most interesting problem is presented at the very outset. Is it possible, by a ju-dictous distribution of gifts, to create more than an ephemeral degree of general happiness? In the doing of the greatest good to the greatest number in this manner, it would

ness? In the doing of the greatest good to the greatest number in this manner, it would seem that two opposing elements, which place the result in obscurity, are the uncertain nature of happiness on the one hand, and the perpetual presence of the unworthy on the other.

Man's capability for happiness depends absolutely on his well-constituted mind. Let him be so constructed and charitable assistance will do him an injury. Rich men have discovered before now that it is therefore the wisest course to leave well enough alone. Just here is the rub. There are people whose vitality has almost departed under the stress of worries and vicissitudes, but to whom a ray of hope would act like a reincarnation. Yet they cannot be reached as a multitude, because of the presence of the unworthy. There is no God-like conception among men that all pressing necessity, however unworthy, is deserving of charity. To assist a bad man is considered a good way to make his wickedness more potent. Better let him tread his path to perdition and safeguard the future by his miserable example. How reasonable it is how necessary. Yet when one corsiders that most men are more or less wicked according to the particular scale in which they are weighed, the dividing line between the worthy and the unworthy is anything but clearly drawn, and in handing out instice to the wicked it is too frequently the case that injustice prevails, and becomes the sole cause of the worries which break down even a well-constituted mind. This is a condition for which no man or administration can be held responsible, for none of us can hope to live long enough to become acquainted with each other. We do the best we can. This is the condition which confronts M Carneyie and causes him to remark, in all sincerity, that he would be young acan if he could. Whatever discosition he may make of his wealth, his inclination processes most for the future. With the startling inventions of the nineteenth century hardly through crowding in on us, may we not rensonably conclude tha

a spindov sociological problem of ages will be solve in the twentisth century?

FREDERICK WHITE HENDRICKSON

NEW YORK, Ang 10. Mr. Choate's Angilcized Hamor.

From the London Dally News.

To touch upon a delicate point, the University College school was established and continued on the principle of "No flooging." There used to be a belief that if you could not get an idea fairly in at one end of a boy, you could successfully hammer it in at the other. The other day I told an English mother that in America florging had been left far behind, and she said she exercised that liberty at home -1 have no doubt many ladies present do the same, and that the head master relies upon having it properly done was three years old. The days of flogging have passed away, and wherever the English language is accession. The maner wom teachers treat their children, and children their parents with more humanity than in the past.

Or do not adopt the in succession. The maner wom teachers treat their children, and children their parents. Naw YORS, At

"THE CONQUEROR OF THE AIR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: History repeats itself, with variations, of course Therefore its lessons should be heeded and remembered. Therefore it is now high time to scatter broadcast a new edition of the antique but truly classic story of the bull which gave battle to a railroad train and consequently passed into Nirvana. The bull was a hero, of course-because he didn't know better, because he had no idea that he was opposing his one-bull His ignorance absolves him from any charge of bravado; man involuntarily utters a "Bravo!" in memory of the spunk beast. But have the psychologists o the past and of the present duly considered the responsibility of those of supposedly higher intelligence, who, instead of trying to prevent the final catastrophe, patted the oull, tied ribbons to his tail and garlands to his horns and intoxicated him with adulatory careeses, after his preliminary rushes? Let us hope for charity's sake that those champions, too, were steeped in ignorance: that they repented truly, and amended their knowledge and their ways. And let us be wiser in our generation

And let us be candid in considering. A monstrous, unwieldy, flabby gas ba contesting King Boreas's right of way is but a variant of the bull-and-engine tragedy. Yet, just now, hosts are thought-lessly applauding the budding of such a tragedy, believing that, although his efforts have invariably been marred by mishaps, Santos-Dumont will yet solve the problet of aërial navigation. To be sure the public at large cannot be expected to know better so long as those who, assuming any authority in guiding the public mind, still professing faith in the plucky Brazilian's professing fatch in the picky brazilan's ultimate success, are guilty of almost criminally wilful blindness to at least the following conclusive facts:

That what Santos-Dumont has done

has been done far better by Krebs Renard, with the military balloon France," in 1884:

That whatever seeming success Santos-Dumont achieved is accreditable to the petroleum motor employed by him; a motor perroleum motor employed by him; a motor so obviously dangerous in close proximity to a huge reservoir of inflammable gas that the foremost maker of balloons re-fused to make the balloon to be propelled

by that motor; That the balloonist's latest and most serious mishap is directly due to inability to cope with a moderate wind; and

That M. Henri Deutsch, who offered the \$20,000 prize for which Santos-Dumont is competing, has, through the latter's ex-periments, reached the conclusion that his balloon is not the ideal asrial vehicle looked

balloon is not the ideal a^grial vehicle looked for. M. Deutsch would now like to withdraw his offer of the prize, if he could honorably do so, and likewise unmistakably expresses fear that further encouragement will lead to Santos-Dumont's tragic death.

The Santos-Dumont case is the Zeppelin case over again; only, and fortunately so, the Count lacks the hinds required to continue his experiments, while the Brazilian is enabled to pursue his mad career.

During the past seven years it has again and again been pointed out in The Sunthat it is wholly irrational to expect satisfactory dirigibility of balloons through

that it is wholly irrational to expect satisfactory dirigibility of balloons through the means now available. The dictum is based on facts absolute, so clear and simple that they cannot fail to convince even a ten-year-old boy of common intelligence.

The carrying capacity of a balloon is a fixed quantity; for instance, the Santos-Dumont balloon, sixty-five feet long and twenty-five feet in diameter, could not carry a motor weighing over 200 pounds. The propulsive force developed by means of screw propellers is also a fixed quantity, amounting at best, according to Prof. Langley's and Mr. Maxim's unimpeachable experiments, to a little over five pounds' Langley's and Mr. Maxim's unimpeachable experiments, to a little over five pounds' pressure per horse power expended. The Santos-Dumont propeller, driven by a sixteen-horse-power motor, is therefore, able at best to develop a propulsive pressure of 160 lbs. Five pounds per horse power, remember. A wind of, say, twenty miles an hour-just a good breeze exert a pressure of over a pound on every square foot of a surface like that presented by the side of a cigar-shaped balloon. It follows pelled cigar-shaped balloon is possil only in calm or only slightly disturbed air. But the facts above stated do not exclude the possibility of rational aerial navigation.

following shows that this possibility has ample room:

The centre of pressure of balloon screw-The centre of pressure of balloon screw-propeller blades may reasonably be assumed to rotate with a speed of at least twenty miles per hour. Inclined flat planes moved normally through the air develop a pressure of over one pound per square foot of plane. while the resistance to be overcome may be put, according to the common law of the nelined plane, at about one-tenth. velop a pressure of five pounds, the blades must overcome a resistance of about one

20x5280 2x330.0x50 = about 1-40 horse power.

half pound. Then we have:

That is, applied directly, one-fortieth of a horse power (instead of a whole horse power, as now expended) would suffice to produce five pounds' pressure. Further-more, parabolically curved inclined planes give so much more favorable results that may holdly be said that one-hundredth It may boldly be said that one-hundredth of a horse power, applied directly, suffices to produce a pressure of five pounds. Of course, the change to rotary motion, and the very unfavorable leverage due to disparity between the length of the piston stroke and the length of the propeller blades, accounts for most of the enormous constitutions of power in congrating scraw. expenditure of power in operating screw propellers; still, there is obviously ample room for a device far superior to the screw propeller, bridging the yawning chasm be-tween "one-hundredth" and "one." Intween "one-hundredth" and "one." In-deed, a sober review of the facts established by the fathers of aerodynamics warrants the positive assertion that it is possible to provide a propeller at least twenty times more effective than the screw propeller more effective than the screw propeller operating on the air, with the same expenditure of power.

Such a device would make a balloon fairly

dirigible and would make aëroplanes avai able for practical navigation. But this perfectly sober claim, being a United States product and appealing to the pocket, of course, cannot compete with any fanciful foreign claim not appealing to the pocket. Allah il Allah! What is to be will bewhat isn't to be will not be. The trachine will be because it is clearly machine will be because it is clearly pos-sible, and only lack of living faith in this possibility will prevent our country from carrying off the prize in this field, too. J. R. ZUBERBUHLER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12. Is This a True Accusation?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-S/r: Why do so many people after having schieved financial success become so top lofty?

Daily, in almost every branch of business, where a man, no matter how low a place he holds, tion to a higher, or is otherwise materially successful, a change in his manner and disposition is immediately observed. From having been agreeable, sociable and humble he assumes a bearing of distance, if not arrogance, and ignores those with whom he was before on terms of equality and comradeship.

Naturally, one would suppose success in life would tend to induce greater amiability, but in eight cases out of ten it is, unfortunately, to the contrary. Many incidents could be cited where poor men have become rich and have changed their bearing in this way

And why is this? What have they or anybod else to say in explanation of their disagreeable trans

NEW YORK, Aug. 11. A Simple Remedy for Insomnia

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- SR: Here is a simple remedy for insomnta. It is not claimed to core Il cases. It is for brain workers more than for others Just before retiring, decide what posture the shall have in bed; the more natural the quicker the remedy, will do its work. Having assumed that posture maintain it. Do not stir. If you are not in great nodily pain sleep will come without moving. Vary the position of the body each night on going to bed. Or do not adopt the same rule as to position two nights

The manor woman who tosses and tumbles on going New YORK, Aug. 11.

Conference in New England to Arrange ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 12.—Senator Frye

is planning a meeting of the friends of the Hanna-Payne shipping bill, to be held either in Boston or Poland Springs on some date between Aug. 25 and Sept. 5. The prospects now point to Boston as the place for the conference. The purpose is to get the bill in preparation for presentation early after the opening of Congress and to receive the suggestions of the members as to the best form in which to introduce it. Senator Hanna will be present with Congressman Grosvenor. Congressman Littleeld of this city, who has made a study of the shipping bill in all its phases during the ast year or so, and who may be chosen to father it in the House, will be present if he eturns in season from the convention of the

National Bar Association in Denver Among the more important matters which will be considered at the conference is a provision in favor of vessels engaged for the greater part of the year in the coastwise trade, and which wish to engage in the foreign trade part of the year. Inder the provisions of the old bill vessels had to be engaged in this traffic all of the time in order to draw a subsidy, and this was considered one of the most objectionable features. The bill will undoubtedly be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Frye and in the House by Littlefield, Grosvenor or Payne. It is barely possible that the bill may originate in the House this time, for parliamentary reasons. With Pettigrew, Butler and Allen out of the Senate, friends of the bill believe that its prospects of usehad to be engaged in this traffic all of the of the bill believe that its prospects of pas-uage at the next session are much more favorable than at the last session.

A GOLDEN WEDDING MASS.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell Celebrate Fiftleth Anniversary of Their Marriage.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 12.-A solemn high mass was celebrated in St. John's Church, Orange, this morning, in tonor of the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William Farrell of 146 High treet. The sanctuary was filled with clergymen from Brooklyn, Tarrytown, New York and elsewhere and many sisters of the religious orders connected with the Church were also present. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. William B. Farrell f Hempstead, L. I. He was assisted by he Rev. H. P. Fleming, rector of the church, as deacon, the Rev. F. J. Maguire of Albany as sub-deacon and William B. Farrell, a grandson of the couple, as master of ceremonies. Among the altar boys were two other grandsons, Farrell.

The ushers, Thomas and John Quinlan of Orange and Harry Farrell of New York, preceded Mr. and Mrs. Farrell down the main aisle of the church, while the organist played the Lohengrin wedding march. Mrs. Farrell was attired in a gown of black renaissance over black taffeta silk, trimmed with gold and chiffon. St. John's ful choir rendered Gounod's St. Cecilia's mass.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, who spent the t

THE INCIDENT AT APPOMATTOX. Southern Newspaper on Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain's Letter.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat It is impossible for any American of the outhern States to read these words of Gen. Chamberlain's and not feel a peculiar sense of affection and admiration for the great and good men who directed the war Federal side: who fought like tigers and were eady to die without a murmur so long as the conflict lasted, and who, when the struggle ended, were as magnanimous and as gentle and as considerate as they had been determined and valiant. The more one reflects upon the disposition and temper and character of the really great actors on both sides, the more surely one feels that our present union and our fraternal relations were cemented not by the postprandial speeches and flamboyant declarations of latter-day politicians out by the men in Blue and the men in Gray who met face to face in the shock of battle. From Grant and Lee all the way down to the private in the ranks, there came at the close of the war thoughts and words and acts that insured beyond a shadow of doubt the perpetuity of the "indissoluble union of indestructible States." luminous with Federal and Confederate commanders, the name of Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine shines in undiminished beauty.

Welcome to the Shamrock.

Hall, Shamrock Second! And welcome Perhaps you'll swat The Cup's Defender And will bear Back to Albion For several dozen years has not Been part of Britain's triumphs That anybody knows of. And then, again, perhaps, You won't. Such chaps, As have been here before, Have left our shore As empty as they came America" That try and TRY and TRY As Britain's yachtsmen will They cannot fill The bill Required to take It down. The Cup To us to keep. And we are not asleep It may be, Shamrock, you The P. D. Q. That's needed in But, say, If you get that Cup You'll have to hit yourself up To beat the band The Constitution Mah Honey You'll have a run for your money However, Hall and welcome. O white winged Challenger

or victory. Swell out your sails to the fullest, Belly them till they crack, Holding the winds of lieaven As tortured on the rack; Strain in your harness flercely Whistle and shrick and er As a spirit held in the waters. As a bird across the skly The swift impelling wind: rapple it, force it drop it into the billows behind Coaxing, caressing, catoling call, as a lover imploring. o the winds that feebly stir he lazy lap of the waters, And lure them from their rest to good you on to your best. Zucks, you've got to. ir you'll be walloped From stem to guageon We think on this side But let us not anticipate the meantime, And have one with us

May never cheer your soul

From over the sea.

our flowing bowl. ltere's how And howdy? WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

TO PREPARE SUBSIDY BILL. FIGHT TENEMENT HOUSE ACT. Injunction Suits by Several Builders Attack Its Constitutionality

A motion to make permanent a temporary injunction restraining the Building Department from interfering with the erection of several buildings under the new Tenement House act came on before Justice MacLean yesterday in the Supreme Courts The new law provided that is should not apply to cases where building plans had been approved by the depart ment and the first tier of beams had been set by Aug. 1. Work had been stopped by the department on Aug. 2 on the following buildings which were in course of erection, but which had not vet had the first tier of beams put in: Eight apartment houses at Sixtieth street and First avenue; two on Central Park West, near Ninetieth street; one on the southwest corner of Madison avenue and Ninety-ninth street.

one at 118th street and Lenox avenue, and one on the northwest corner of Madison avenue and Ninety-ninth street.

The contractors contend that the act is unconstitutional in so far as it affects buildings whose pians were approved before the act went into effect, and that it would be expensive to conform their plans to the new law. As it was said that similar motions are pending as to other proposed buildings, an adjournment was taken until onday so that they may all be disposed

SEA STREWN WITH FLOWERS. apanese Hold a Service for Those Lost

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The members of the Japanese colony had a quaint and beautiful memorial service yesterday for those of their race who went down in the wreck of the steamer Rio de Janeiro. The teamer Carolina was chartered and lavisly decorated with flowers and Japanese lanterns. Carrying 250 of the Mikado's subjects, the steamer went to the point where the Rio de Janeiro is supposed to have gone down.

When the place was reached a little altar. inscribed with strange characters, was brought out and placed on a stand, and then heaped with flowers and fruits. The Rev. K. Nishijima, head of the Buddhist mission, in mourning robes of black and purple, seated himself before this shrine and began an incantation, low, monoto-nous and pathetic, while the assembled company listened with bowed heads. This service concluded, all on board joined in strewing the sea with flowers, fruit and confections, while some slips of tissue paper bearing the names of the dead ancestors of the dead, were also consigned to the

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REVENUE STAMP WON THE SUIT. Its Absence From a Check Proved Rent Was Not Payable in Advance. NEW BRUNSWICE, N. J., Aug. 12 .- A

Inited States revenue stamp held the balance of power in a closely contested case in the District Court here this morning. The suit was brought by George W. Mettlar to dispossess Albert Marks from a store at 74 Albany street. Mettlar declared that the rent was payable in advance and that Marks had refused to pay it when called upon to do so on Aug. 1. Marks denied that the rent was payable in advance. The Court was at a loss how to decide on

this conflicting testimony George S. Silzer, counsel for the defence, called the Court's attention to the fact that on the 28th of June Mettlar had asked his tenant for the rent for June. Marks gave him a check for the amount. Mettlar remarked that there was no revenue starm upon it. that there was no revenue stamp upon i and his tenant replied that the chec and his tenant replied that the check was drawn only as an accommodation and that if the payment had been left until July 1, when it was due, a revenue stamp would no longer be necessary. Mettlar placed the stamp on and the defence maintained that his doing so was an admission that the rent was not payable in advance. The Court decided against the plaintiff.

RECTOR WEED WAS TOO "HIGH: Belleves in Confession.

The Rev. Edwin D. Weed has given up his charge as rector of the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration in Fulton street Brooklyn, a mission of the Garden City Cathedral, to become assistant to the Rev Richard D. Pope, rector of St. Paul's in Clinton and Carroll streets. The high church views of the Rev. Mr. Weed, or Father Weed, as he preferred to be called. are supposed to be the cause of his change. In his last sermon, he made an urgent plea for the confessional. A member of the congregation, commenting day, said: "There never Commenting on it yester-There never lived a more conscientious or more upright minister than is Mr. Weed, but he is too much of a high churchmen for us. If it wasn for the fact that he intends to marry believe he would eventually find his way The friendly personal relations between the Rev. Mr. Weed and the members of his old flock have in no way been disturbed

by his departure from the pulpit A SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE. New 4,000-Acre Game Preserve Estab-

lished in New Jersey. A fish and game protective association controlling 4,000 acres in Morris county. N. J., has been organized. The association has already posted the preserve and employed watchmen to look after the violators of the law. The preserve is noted for its quail, woodcock, gray squirrel, English and other snipe and rabbits. The streams and ponds are well stocked with

The association is to file articles of incorporation this week and has adopted the name "The Troy Meadow Fish and Game Protective Association." The officers are: President, Percy H. Johnson. cers are: President, Percy H. Johnson, Vice-President, Frederick J. Hall; Treasurer, Samuel L. Kirkpatrick; Secretary, Harry W. Wambold; Directors, Senator Maklor, Pitters and President Mahlon Pitney, James C. Young, Junius Kidd, William H. Hall and Leonard R

CUBANS FORSWEAR ALFONSO. Only Way They Can Get Citizen Papers, at Present, Apparently.

Maximo Wagner, a Cuban who applied to United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for citizen' papers, had to forswear his allegiance to King Alforso. He didn't see

Several Cubans who want to become American citizens have within the last da or two written to the State Department asking for the status of Cubans with rela asking for the status of the status of the status of the subjects of any foreign country. The reply was in substance, "We don't The reply was in substance, "We don know until Congress acts in the matter The Cultans have therefore their c between waiting or forswearing King

A Nonogenarian's Diet.

From the London Daily Chronicle.

How shall one reach the century Mr. Sidney Cooper will attain it he lives till Sept. 26, 1903? Some ten years ago, Mr. Cooper, then close upon ninety, gave an account of his daily life. He breakfasted at 8, after having done in the summer an hour, to the winter half an hour, in his painting room. If is breakfast con-sisted of catment porridge and bread and about helf a pint of mill first warm from his own cow. He had not then tasted a cup of ten or coffee for hearly forty years. After breakfast he worked till intuch time, his lunch consisting of a mutton chop and a glass of that ale which, as he himself always asys, taken in moderation gives stamina and power. In those days—they were the early was he went for a walk before his dinner t 6 o'clock beer again being his only drink. After that he read his newspaper, at 9 o'clock one cigar, and at lu was in bed. This was the every day tenor of his life, and he remarked that regularity in the secret of longevity.